

ESTABLISHED, 1882.

THE CASKET,

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M. DONOVAN, Manager

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There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlety into the character of even good people; and there is what is called the true-spirit, which means the dominant way of thinking and of acting which prevails in the age in which we live; and these are powerful temptations, full of danger and in perpetual action upon us.—CARDINAL MANNING

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

A NEW CATECHISM.

but they are not the chief. More important is it to know the divine purpose of uniting us all in one visible Church by means of visible grace-giving Sacraments, and thus connecting salvation with membership in one Church. Again, the question as to how Christ established His Church is thus answered: "By forming twelve apostles into a body of teachers, and giving them His mission." It would be equally true and equally incomplete to say instead: "By giving twelve apostles power to administer grace-giving Sacraments." The same homœopathic system of doling Christian doctrine is exhibited in the chapter on the Mission of the Holy Ghost. The Church is not once mentioned in connection with that mission. The Third Person of the Trinity seems to have come for the Apostles alone, "to give them strength and wisdom to preach the Gospel, and courage to die for Christ." That is all. Manning's great work on the Temporal Mission was written in vain.

The definition of Tradition is even less accurate. It begins by stating that Tradition is a collection of certain truths. A collection is precisely what Tradition is not. The Church is a living body with a mind and memory of her own. She teaches some truths not contained in the New Testament because she was alive and present when the New Testament was written and remembers certain things not stated in writing by her inspired penmen. This memory of the Church is called Tradition. Now, no theologian would venture to assert that all the truths in this Tradition have been already explicitly formulated. Hence a complete collection of them is impossible, and will be impossible to the end of time. Those that have been defined or otherwise explicitly formulated may be collected; but Tradition itself is much more than such a collection, just as a living language is much more than any possible collection of sentences. To speak of Tradition as a collection is to convey a false idea of its nature.

This new catechism does not tempt us to cease waiting for the result of the Dublin committee's labours.

THE NEW PROTESTANTISM.

Timothy Dwight, ex-President of Yale University, in a recent article of advice to students says:

The movement of the individual life in the earlier period was, as we all recognize, towards the inner religious experience and development—toward the personality of the man himself in his relation to the unseen things. The Christian was urged to be meditative, reflective, introvertive. To-day, on the other hand, public teaching and private living in the Christian sphere have turned—how very largely—into the line of religious activity. Work for other men—effort for their temporal well-being—outgoing of the Christian principle in the way of external influences; this is the summons and the movement of the time.

It is a source of wonder to us now, as it has long been, that men of education, like Mr. Dwight, should take so restricted a view of the Christian world, and of the history of Christianity. The above is a fair illustration of the short circuit of his mental horizon. See how he wholly ignores Catholicity with its aged and time-tested teachings. Let us put Mr. Dwight's statements in another and better form for him, so that their true meaning will not be hidden. Protestantism taught as its initial programme, that a man should guide himself and shape his life by "the inner religious experience," to use Mr. Dwight's phrase. His personality was supreme and education was only valuable as an aid in developing that personality—independently it might be of all other personalities—and every man was as free as a bird to evolve or develop any sort of a religious belief or unbelief that pleased or suited him, so long as he could say that it was arrived at by "the inner religious experience," to use Mr. Dwight's phrase. His personality was supreme and education was only valuable as an aid in developing that personality—independently it might be of all other personalities—and every man was as free as a bird to evolve or develop any sort of a religious belief or unbelief that pleased or suited him, so long as he could say that it was arrived at by "the inner religious experience," to use Mr. Dwight's phrase. Now the results of that unbounded license of thought are painfully apparent. We have hundreds of sects committed to various and conflicting religious theories, and hundreds of thousands of mental free-lances whose "inner religious experience" puts them in opposition to all sects and in sympathy with none in particular. We have hundreds of thousands of others who have neglected or refused to "experience re-

ligion" at all and who, no one compelling them to be "meditative," "reflective," or "introvertive," have wrecked themselves on the rocky coast of unbelief and are in even worse case than those who tried to develop religion for themselves.

Protestantism, finding all discipline and cohesion gone, has sought for a basis of unity for the scattered fragments. Some people think they have discovered such. Ex-President Dwight sets it forth in that which he describes as "the summons and the movement of the time." It has been variously described: "Altruism," "living for others," "uplifting our fellow-men," "making the world a better and a happier place to live in," etc., etc. The most noticeable feature of the new programme is that it is purely worldly. Worldly charity, compassion for the sufferings of others, readiness to relieve distress—these are the watchwords of the new religion. It is a comparatively easy programme, and does no violence to the mental independence of any man, whether he believes in God or not, for it is not the doing of good to the souls of others that is so strongly insisted on—that would produce disagreements at once. The great thing to be avoided in the new programme is disagreement. Men must be brought to agree. The world must be made a happier place to live in. Any points of conflict must be left out. If men would quarrel over the existence of God, let them not quarrel—it is of more importance that they should be harmonious and peaceful than that they should be right. The more enthusiastic even go so far as to advocate the giving up of sin when to indulge in it would make others unhappy. Hence the ceaseless cry against drunkenness and the small voice raised against worse things. The new programme has a reflection of a portion of the truth in it. The old programme of "inner religious experience," "meditative experience," had some such reflections also. On the whole, the new programme seems to be farther away from the whole truth, and from Him who is the source of Truth. Some of the sects were formerly very stern and uncompromising, and were much nearer to the true doctrine of Faith than their present-day successors. The Charity which is so strongly enjoined by the humanitarians nowadays is only a shadow of Charity as Catholics know it. To be good to others for the sake merely of greater harmony and happiness here below is very commendable. To do so for God's sake is to practice a great virtue; but not even when practiced for God's sake, is it alone sufficient. For unless accompanied by Faith and Hope it does not entitle us to the forgiveness of our sins.

THE CORDUA AFFAIR.

The Catholic Standard and Times of Philadelphia has an editorial entitled "British Murder Plots." It recites some cases of unfair trials in Ireland, at least it calls them unfair. It tells the story of one Kelly who shot an informer, in the street, who died. At the trial there was evidence to show that the immediate cause of the death was the mistake of a surgeon in probing for the bullet. According to our contemporary, the judge ruled that this was no defence for Kelly, and that "the jury took the bull by the horns and acquitted Kelly." Does our contemporary mean to express approval of that action of the jury? Without ascertaining the law upon the point, we are in no doubt that the judge was right, and that Kelly was responsible for the result of an operation performed in good faith and rendered necessary by his own unlawful act of shooting. But whether that is so or not, the jury were not by any right or custom the judges of Kelly's legal responsibility, but only of the facts. If, upon the facts, he was, by the instruction of the judge legally guilty, they were bound in conscience to find him so. The theology of our contemporary is clouded a little by the warmth of its feelings. It proceeds to discuss the recent trial of Lieut. Cordua for a complicity in a plot to murder Lord Roberts, and draws a parallel between the two cases. Well, Ireland has suffered enough at the hands of those who sought to serve her by murder and the destruction of property, and we think it a pity that any of that sadly-twisted and anti-Catholic sentiment should be encouraged still, and by papers of standing. Lieut. Cordua may have been judicially murdered. We have not the facts at hand, though we might have expected the paper which prefers such a charge against a man of Lord Roberts' reputation and blameless life, to present a full statement of the evidence upon which Cordua was condemned. We wish to remind the Standard and Times that a man is none the less a criminal because he allowed some one to lead him by the nose in to the commission of the crime. If the person who so led him was set thereto by anyone in authority, or otherwise the criminals are three instead of one—and there is no other difference. If Cordua was enticed into a plot against Lord Roberts, the other criminals are still unpunished and ought to be hunted down—that is all. How can such conditions

mitigate Cordua's guilt? Our contemporary says that to convict a man on the evidence of scoundrels is monstrous. The answers are two: It does not present fit evidence that Gano was a scoundrel, and secondly the evidence of scoundrels, even when given to save their own necks, is very often most reliable; and this has been proved by ages of experience. But how can we expect judicial consideration of the matter from a paper which, after hastily remarking on a few alleged facts—a few fragments of information, deliberately states:

This murder plot in the Transvaal was gotten up in cold blood in order to afford Lord Roberts an excuse for resorting to the atrocious course of burning out the Boers and laying waste their country on which to his eternal disgrace, he has now embarked. Not since the British in Ireland goaded the Wexford men into rebellion by wanton outrage has there been witnessed so colossal a crime as this in the Transvaal.

Now we feel as keenly about the outrages upon Irish people in days gone by as any paper which talks bluster and nonsense (and worse) nowadays for money or subscriptions—which ought to be the same thing. But we could never see how any good could come of exaggeration either of fact or sentiment. We love Ireland, too; and if a man commits a murder for Ireland's sake, we would see him go to the gallows with greater joy than if he did it through some other motive. That's the way in which we construe patriotism; and we are glad to know that the man Kelly referred to by our contemporary was eventually sent to penal servitude. The Standard and Times' defence of him is on a level with its reckless statement above quoted. We are glad that a certain class of Irishmen have not the power to consign good men to "eternal disgrace," nor the power to exalt murderers to pedestals of glory. Here is a writer, who apparently is aiming at pleasing some of the Irish race, hunting down the reputation of that noble, brave, true-hearted Irishman, Lord Roberts, because, forsooth he confirmed the sentence upon a wretch who may have been a tool but who was none the less a criminal. And why? Because Cordua was in rebellion against British authority. That is the secret of our contemporary's absurd one-sidedness, a reason which seems all too cogent to many Irish-Americans. To say that we deprecate this kind of action on the part of papers which display the name "Catholic" would be to put it very mildly. The Catholic Standard and Times ought to be heartily ashamed of itself.

The Last of a Highland Family.

Mrs. Jamieson, aunt of Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister at Peking, died suddenly at her residence in Aberdeen on Monday last, says the Oban Times, August 25, 1900. Mrs. Jamieson was the last surviving member of a well-known Highland family, her father being Captain MacDonald of Coulnakyle, Netherbridge, Strathspey, whose son, Major-General J. P. MacDonald, who served with distinction in the Indian Mutiny, was father of the British Ambassador in China. When Sir Claude MacDonald was in Britain during the summer of last year, he paid a special visit to Aberdeen to see his aunt. Mrs. Jamieson had just returned home from Church, when she suddenly expired.

School Teachers.

Following is a list of the teachers engaged for the current school term in the county of Antigonish.

Table with columns: School Section, Teacher. Lists names of schools and their respective teachers across the county of Antigonish.

Court Von Walderssee, Commander-in-Chief of the international forces in China, arrived at Hong Kong last Tuesday.

FOR HEADACHE TAKE Perfect Headache Powder, 25 CENTS PER BOX. Sent by Mail on Receipt of Price. C. M. HENRY, Chemist and Druggist, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

A. KIRK & CO. Beg to announce still further additions to their already large and varied stock.

In our Dress Department will be found a practically unlimited field of choice as regards styles combined with a high standard of quality and a moderate range of price. We call particular attention to the

NEW PASTEL TINTS, in CHEVIOTS, BROADCLOTHS, etc. NEW FAST DYE, ALL WOOL NAVY BLUE SERGES. NEW PLAIN COLORED COSTUME CLOTHS.

NEW BLACK and WHITE CHECKED DRESS GOODS. in all the new colors. in all sizes of cloth.

NEW KHAKI SUITINGS. LINEN and PIQUE SUITINGS, in white and colors. ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, in usual colors. FIGURED LUSTRES and CREPONNES.

Ready-to-Wear Skirts.

Rainy day skirts as well as every-day skirts, in Linen, Pique, Denim and other fabrics, all marked at lowest prices.

Mantle Department.

Everything new and decidedly fashionable is represented here in Ladies' Mantles and Jackets. High-class goods at special low prices.

Our Clothing Department.

Don't make the mistake of passing us when you need anything in the Clothing line, as we can easily save you 15 to 20 per cent. on your purchase. We are showing the largest range in town, and up in all the most attractive styles for 1900, which in addition to our special low prices of high-class goods in cloth, makes our finish, makes this department unusually interesting.

Shirt Waists.

We are showing a large, varied and exceedingly well-selected range of Ladies' Shirt Waists, in white and nearly every color of the rainbow, and at prices that place them within the reach of all.

White Wear.

This department is full to overflowing in everything that is new and up-to-date in Ladies', Misses' and Children's White Wear of every description.

DAINTY NECKWEAR.

Stock large, and gathered to please and score another round for us. Cannot be described—will have to be seen. Stock includes in White, Cardinal, Mauve and Heliotrope, all the new styles Dainty Lace Ties, Patriotic Neckwear—something altogether new and very attractive in Bows and Ties. The nattiest and prettiest patterns.

MEN'S HATS.

Fine quality Fedora Hats, silk ribbon band and edges, in Brown, Pearl and Black. Men's fine Fur Felt Hats, Derby shape, in spring's styles, lined and unlined, silk band and edge.

Window Curtains.

Lace Curtains, Ruffled Novelty Sash, Colored Filled, Corded Material and Furniture Covering in great variety of designs and coloring.

Window Shades.

In Opaque Shade Cloth and Scotch Holland, with lace and fringes to match.

FURNITURE.

Our stock of Household Furniture is very complete, and includes Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Dining Tables, Centre Tables, Fancy Tables, Jardinier Stands, Fancy Chairs, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sideboards, Hall Racks, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Wire, Wool Top and Excelsior Mattresses.

HOSIERY.

Boys' Bicycle Hose, assorted colored tops, all sides and heels. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, large selection and good values.

BOOTS and SHOES.

We have no space to particularize, but we wish to say emphatically that anyone requiring Boots, Shoes or Slippers, of any or coarse, Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' or Children's, will find ours the most complete stock to select from and at a saving of at least ten per cent.

A. KIRK & CO., KIRK'S BLOCK, ANTIGONISH

General News.

Prince Henry of Hesse died at Munich, Bavaria, last Sunday.

The steamship companies have given notice to exporters that ocean freight rates are to be advanced 10 per cent., owing to the increased cost of coal.

A bateau, which was crossing the Eau Claire River, in Wisconsin, with six lumbermen, was struck by a squall last Sunday night and sank. All of the men were drowned.

Prince Albert of Saxony, nephew of the King of Saxony, was killed in a carriage accident at Wolkau, near Dresden, last Sunday. He was about 26 years of age and unmarried.

The W. E. Sanford Company, of Hamilton, Ont., have received an order for 11,000 military overcoats from the British War Office. They are to be shipped from Vancouver on October 9 for Wei Hai Wei, China.

The business portion of the town of Paris, Ont., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday of last week. Among the principal buildings destroyed were the post office, customs house and the Canadian Bank of Commerce building.

At a Cabinet Council last Monday it was decided to dissolve the Parliament of Great Britain on September 25. The first nominations and the unopposed returns take place on September 20; pollings on October 1. The new Parliament will assemble on November 1.

The British steamer Gordon Castle collided with the German steamer Stormarn in Cardigan Bay, Wales, last Sunday night, and both vessels went down, the former sinking immediately and the latter after about an hour. Twenty of those who were on board of the Gordon Castle perished.

Some of the convicts of Dorchester, while at work in a marsh on the penitentiary grounds on Wednesday of last week, found a weed, the root of which they ate. Shortly after, they were seized with acute pains, and showed every symptom of poisoning. One of their number, a man named Richard Tate, of Lawrencetown, N. S., died from the effects of the poison.

Three agents of the Department of Agriculture have been sent to Europe, to be stationed at London, Liverpool and Glasgow. They are to watch the unloading of Canadian food products and see that they are transferred promptly from cold storage on steamships to storage warehouses on shore. They will keep special watch over the handling of Canadian cheese and butter.

Startling as were the reports from Galveston the first day or two after the hurricane had swept that city, they underestimated the number of lives lost and the amount of property destroyed. While the number of the victims can never be accurately determined, semi-official reports place it from six to eight thousand, with about half as many more wounded. The city soon recovered from its dazed condition, and all hands were set to work to clear up the place. All attempts at burial had to be abandoned, and many bodies were taken out to sea and thrown overboard, but the greater number were disposed of by burning. The piles of debris are still giving up their dead, and bodies are being found all along the coast, while some have been washed up rivers to a distance of twenty miles. The city was placed under military control, and many fiends caught in the act of robbing the dead were shot. Banks and other business houses are opening out again, and great preparations are being made for rebuilding.

One of the most gigantic strikes in the history of the labour world was declared in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal region last Monday. The total number of employees in the district is said to be 145,000, and it is claimed that eighty per cent. of these are union men. The trouble between the mine owners and the men in their employ has been brewing for a long time, but until lately it was thought that owing to the determined efforts being made by the clergy to secure a peaceful settlement, a strike would be avoided. The men have made several demands, among them being an advance in wages and the payment of the same in cash, as well as the abolishing of the system of company stores and company doctors. President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' Union, who ordered the strike, announced last Tuesday evening that 118,000 men had at that time quit work, and the number is now said to have grown to upwards of 123,000. No violence on the part of the men is yet reported and their leaders have counselled them against any outbreak, as it would result in the calling out of the militia, to the benefit of the companies. The companies are determined not to recognize the union. And will only treat with the men as individuals. The price of coal in the mining region has been already advanced twenty-five cents a ton to wholesale dealers, and the latter have put it up fifty cents a ton to retailers. In large cities great uneasiness is felt among coal dealers, as the stock on hand is much

We received our usual quantity of strong pickling vinegar and pickling spice—both the best. T. J. Bonner.—adv.

Inverness Notes.

The picnic triadum in aid of the Church at Mabou realized, I understand, something over \$1,300.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald, barrister, and Dr. D. Macdonald, with their wives and families, of Baddeck, took in the picnic.

As patrons of the event, the parish of Judique was *primus inter pares*—as erst-while, it was wont to be "on the floor."

The first excursion on the I. & R. railway from Port Hood to Port Hastings, making the run either way in less than an hour and a half, took place on the 11th inst.

D. D. Mann, of McKenzie, Mann & Co., has been in the country for a week, inspecting their road and at the same time promoting the coal mining interests of the Company at Broad Cove. While enthusiastic over the bright nascent feature of Inverness—the offspring of its coal areas and shore-line railway, there was yet a hard note of disappointment, if not censure, in his remarks as to the want of push and progress on the part of engineers and sub-contractors of the road, particularly on that portion of it between the South West and Broad Cove Mines. Realizing the vast resources of the Island, especially of this County, as he never did before, the wonder of wonders was and is, "that notwithstanding Cape Breton being admittedly the richest in resources as well as the oldest portion of the whole Dominion, it is the very last to be developed." Mr. Mann's observations are as just as they are timely. Why, it is a matter of fact, that less than a year ago, Mr. A. MacNeil, of Halifax, was literally laughed at, because he had faith in the Port Hood coal areas—ay, in the very existence of coal there at all. When single handed, practically alone, he spent the summer and autumn of 1899 at Port Hood, away from his office at Halifax, trudging on foot early and late to and from the Lawson slope, now going to the saw-mills in the County to secure necessary timber, anon superintending a gang of men clearing the mouth of the pit, timbering, and beginning to pump it—why, all that really believed that his was not one of the forlornest of hopes—a waste of time, money and labour—could have been counted on the fingers of one hand; and this, be it marked, was true even of the Shiretown. But how is it to-day? "Nothing," verily, "succeeds like success." Port Hood coal mines are the proudest possession, the best asset not only of the Shiretown, but of the whole County, without any disparagement to the I. & R. R. and all the other undeveloped coal mines. It is very well that one of the company, Mr. Mann, has been personally on the ground and seen and spoken for himself. Your correspondent is not an engineer or a practical railroader, in the technical sense; nevertheless Mr. Mann and the late terrific storm, with its freshets at the South-West and Glendyer, obliterating dumps and a couple of culverts (but just "passed" as O. K.) have shown clearly enough that he knew whereof he wrote last fall in THE CASKET, condemning construction on those meadows.

The construction car has got as far north as Dulhanty's S. W., but with the

many cuts, breaks, etc., still unfinished, and a building or two unremoved, the subs will have to get an extra hustle on, to get it running to B. Cove Mines by the first of January.

The recent storm has been very destructive throughout the county, several barns having been blown down.

Universal regret is felt and freely expressed over Mr. J. A. Wall's resignation of the editorship of THE CASKET. Your correspondent, however, cannot allow himself to give any expression to his feelings in the matter, beyond that of a hope that the disconnection be not without a break—that unlike the charioteer of classic story, Mr. Wall will not always content himself with a "Quamquam O!"

DIED

McISAAC.—At Lakedale, Guy. Co., on August 30th, Allan McIsaac, aged 19 years. After devoutly receiving all the rites of Holy Church of which he was ever a faithful member, he passed peacefully away leaving three brothers and four sisters to mourn his death. May his soul rest in peace.

MACDONALD.—At College Grant, Antigonish County, on September 11, after suffering for 2 months and 15 days, John Macdonald, son of Angus Macdonald and Sarah McInnes, aged 34 years and 7 months. He received the best medical treatment and the constant attention of a devoted family. He was fortified to meet his Maker by frequent and devout reception of the sacraments. Besides his parents he leaves four sisters to mourn the loss of a kind and loving brother. May he rest in peace!

MACDONALD.—At West Lake Ainslie, on Saturday, the 9th of September, Miss Annie Macdonald, beloved daughter of Neil Macdonald, Tulloch, peacefully passed away in the eighteenth year of her age. The gentle and spotless Christian life needs no comment. She had been a pupil of St. Joseph's Convent, Mabou, and St. Peter's Convent, Port Hood, where her amiable and pious disposition won the esteem of all who knew her. During her lingering illness, which she bore without a murmur, she was fortified by the last rites of the Church. Her remains were laid to rest beside those of her mother and three sisters in the cemetery at Lake Ainslie. R. I. P.

McEACHERN.—At Coalyacaloo, Mexico, on the 29th of August, John McEachern, eldest son of the late Donald McEachern, of Dunnaglass, Ant., aged 50 years. Deceased was well known in Antigonish in his younger years, having served his apprenticeship with Francis Cunningham, contractor, some thirty years ago. He resided at San Antonio, Texas, where he held a position with the International and Great Northern Railway Co.'y until ill health a few years ago compelled him to visit some springs in Mexico. He leaves four brothers and four sisters to mourn his loss. May he rest in peace!

Obituary.

The death of Isabella, wife of John McDonald, of Glen Alpine, in this County, and daughter of the late Angus McGillivray (Colonel), of South River, on Friday, 14th inst., although expected for some time was learned with deep regret by her acquaintances and by all the community with sincere expression of sympathy for her bereaved husband, one son and three daughters, two of whom are in Boston. Deceased possessed a most quiet and pleasant disposition. She was fortified and consoled by the frequent reception of all the rites of Holy Church during her long and painful illness, and calmly passed away with the firm hope of abiding with God for all eternity. She was in her 71st year. Her remains were interred at the South River cemetery. Her funeral which took place on Sunday was largely attended, showing the esteem in which she was held. May her soul rest in peace!

McCURDY & CO

BIG CLEARANCE SALE OF

SUMMER GOODS

AT THE

WEST * END * WAREHOUSE

We have several lines of summer goods that we do not wish to carry over to another season, and will offer them for next two weeks at prices which are

Bound to make them go.

LADIES' BLOUSES.

- Ladies' Blouses, Former Price 40 cents now 25 cents.
Ladies' Blouses, Former Price 75 cents now 40 cents.
Ladies' Blouses, Former Price \$1.10 now 55 cents.
Ladies' Blouses, Former Price \$1.35 now 70 cents.
Ladies' Blouses, Former Price \$1.60 now 80 cents.
Ladies' Blouses, Former Price \$2.25 now \$1.15.
Ladies' Heavy Flannelette Blouses in dark colours at

Fancy Dress Muslins and Sateens.

The balance of our stock of Fancy Sateens and Muslins at half price.

Print Cottons.

Big cut in the prices of PRINT COTTONS

- Print Cottons, Former Price 8 cents now 5 cts.
Print Cottons, Former Price 9 cents now 6 1-2 cts.
Print Cottons, Former Price 10 cts. now 7 1-2 cts.
Print Cottons, Former Price 11 cts. now 8 cts.
Print Cottons, Former Price 12 cts. now 9 cts.

ODD LINES OF Ladies' Underwear and Whitewear AT HALF PRICE

MENS' SUMMER SHIRTS.

Call and get a bargain before the sizes are sold out.

- Mens' Laundered Shirts, Former Price 65 cts. now 40
Mens' Laundered Shirts, Former Price 75 cts. now 50
Mens' Laundered Shirts, Former Price \$1.00 now 67 cts
Mens' Laundered Shirts, Former Price \$1.25 now 83 cts

Ladies' Summer Gloves,

Former Prices 15, 20, 25, to 40 cts., your choice for 10c per pair

Call early and look through these lines. They are

GENUINE BARGAINS

and we are cleaning the whole lot out within the next two weeks to make room for

NEW FALL GOODS

which are arriving every day.

Our Milliners have just returned from Boston and New York where they have been attending the Fall Millinery openings and will be prepared to show one of the largest ranges of

MILLINERY

ever seen in Antigonish.

Within the next week we will complete our fall stock of

LADIES' FUR CAPES JACKETS and COLLARS

LADIES' FALL JACKETS.

LADIES' GOLF CAPES

DRESS GOODS and MILLINERY

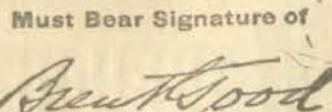
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

McCURDY & CO

Advertisement for T. J. Bonner's High-Grade Groceries, Meats and Provisions, Wholesale and Retail. Includes the word 'REMEMBER' in a vertical box.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.



FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Buckeye Bell Foundry

New Custom Tailoring Shop. We have opened up business in Custom Tailoring at the corner of MAIN and COLLEGE STS.,

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Suits, Overcoats, etc., is such that we can guarantee satisfaction in all work entrusted to us.

GRANT & CO.

INDIGESTION Can be Cured. Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

Invigorating Syrup. During the fall and winter of '96 and '97 I was greatly distressed with indigestion.

HARNESSES.

H. D. McEACHERN. Satisfaction Guaranteed. West End, Main Street, Antigonish.

QUEEN HOTEL, ANTIGONISH.

THE QUEEN HOTEL has been thoroughly renovated and new furniture, carpets, etc., installed.

The Supper of St. Gregory.

[BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. A tale for Roman guides to tell To careless sight-worn travellers still, Who pause beside the narrow cell Of Gregory on the Caelian hill.

The Religious Situation in Italy.

The bad feeling stirred up by the Pope's refusal to sanction the prayer composed by Queen Margherita for the repose of the soul of the late King, and designed by her for popular use, brings out into new prominence the painful conflict which for thirty years past has been going on between the patriotic feelings and the religious convictions of the Italian people.

view of eternal life. On this score alone we submit that the Holy See was obliged to act as it did. Outsiders who rail at the Pope for his lack of graciousness to the sorrowing Queen—for his bad politics in refusing to accede to her request, should remember that there are issues more important than mere politics and virtues that take precedence of our courtesy.— Providence Visitor.

Rev. D. J. MacGoldrick.

In the death of Rev. D. J. MacGoldrick, this city in more ways than one suffers a distinct loss. Not only is the community poorer for the passing of a brilliant intellect and a great teacher, but for the subtraction of a spotless life. It is not always that such deep scholarship and widespread attainments are united with a personality so entirely charming.

Latin American Chivalry.

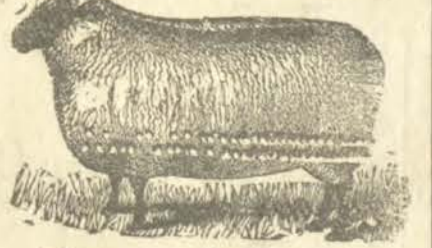
The Latin American adores his mother, and she does her best to spoil him from boyhood up, with some commendable exceptions. In old age the sons return this blind idolatry; the Mexican is tender-hearted, chivalrous, a worshipper of the fair sex, and his aged mother is to him a divinity.

After the meal, we went into the parlour, where one of Mexico's famous composers played a piece of his improvisation, and there was singing by young girls, and men going out frequently to the broad corridor for a smoke.

Ruskins on Devotion to Mary.

"Of the sentiments which in all ages have distinguished the gentleman from the churl, the first is that reverence for womanhood, which, even through all the cruelties of the middle ages, developed itself with increasing power until the thirteenth century, and became consummated in the imagination of the madonna, which ruled over all the highest arts and purest thought of that age.

Aunt Mehtabel (reading the police court news)—Well, well! there's one thing I'd never do. If I'd fifty children I'd never name one of them Alias. Seems as if they're sure to go wrong.



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